



Kaiser Abdicates, Crown Prince Out; Truce Reply Delayed, Foch Over Meuse; Western Germany Seethes in Revolt

Hun Fire Delays Courier Carrying Armistice Terms

No Word From Spa, Where High Command Will Pass on Surrender Demand

Germans May Reply Direct by Wireless

Foch Receives Foe Envoy in Railroad Car, Reads Terms to Erzberger

LONDON, Nov. 9 (British Wireless Service).—The British Press Bureau issued the following announcement this afternoon:

"Owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gun fire on the battlefield, the passage of the courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he is not expected to reach German Headquarters until this afternoon. Consequently it is unlikely that any decision in regard to the armistice will be reached today."

PARIS, Nov. 9.—It is probable that the German reply to the Allied terms for an armistice will be brought back by the same courier that took them to German Headquarters at Spa yesterday. Under the circumstances, it is believed the reply cannot be delivered before the middle of this afternoon, at the very earliest.

The German government, however, may use the wireless, in which case the plenipotentiaries at Marshal Foch's headquarters will have only to ratify the decision thus conveyed to them.

It is regarded as probable in well informed circles that Prince Maximilian, the German Imperial Chancellor, will to-day communicate the terms of the armistice to a committee of Reichstag party leaders and will himself convey their vote to authorize the plenipotentiaries to sign the armistice.

Meeting of Truce Party
Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in a railroad car, in which the commander in chief of the Allied forces has his headquarters, according to the "Petit Journal." When the Germans' credentials had been opened and verified, Matthias Erzberger, the leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate to them the Allies' conditions and had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually sign an armistice.

Erzberger Asks Cessation
They made a few observations, merely pointing out material difficulties standing in the way of carrying out the terms of the armistice.

Woman Suffrage Plan of Germans In Ballot Reform

BERNE, Nov. 9.—The groups forming the majority of the German Reichstag, says a Berlin message, have agreed to present at the approaching mission of that body a plan for elections to the Reichstag and to the Lower houses of the confederated German states by equal, direct, secret ballot, following the principles of proportionate representation, and all without distinction of sex.

The voting age is to be set at twenty-four years.
Proportionate representation in the Reichstag would give the Social-Democratic party, on the basis of the last Reichstag elections, a large increase in membership in the legislative body.

Hoover Named To Distribute Europe's Food

President Takes Steps to Prevent Starvation of Freed Slavs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Food Administrator Hoover will leave soon for Europe to direct preparations for feeding the people of redeemed northern France and Belgium and to aid in the task of preventing starvation in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Mr. Hoover, it is understood, will not relinquish his position as Food Administrator, although his attention will be devoted almost entirely to working out the food problems of Europe along lines followed by the Belgian Relief Commission, of which he is still chairman.

The plan contemplates relief also for Southern Europe, including Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro.

The State Department's announcement follows:
"President Wilson has requested Mr. Hoover to take charge for this government of the organization of measures for the food relief of the liberated people of Europe, and to proceed at once to Europe as the government's special representative for the determination of measures of relief in cooperation with the various governments concerned."

"It is necessary to perfect and enlarge the arrangements for foodstuffs to the populations in Belgium and France now being released. These populations have been supported for the last four years by the commission for relief in Belgium, under Mr. Hoover's chairmanship, but owing to the difficulties of transportation and distribution, of finance and fear of German seizure, the amount of foodstuffs furnished has been the very minimum on which human life could be maintained."

"As the first measure of assistance to Belgium it is necessary to increase immediately the volume of foodstuffs formerly supplied, so as to physically rehabilitate this undernourished population. The Relief Commission has, during the last four years, sent to the 10,000,000 people in the occupied area over 600 cargoes of food, comprising 120,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs and over 3,000,000,000 pounds of other foodstuffs, besides 2,000,000 garments, the whole representing an expenditure of nearly \$600,000,000."

The support of the commission has come from the Belgian, British, French and American governments, together with public charity. In addition to this some \$500,000,000 worth of native produce has been financed internally in Belgium, by the relief organization.

"That the maintenance of this relief commission has been critically necessary is evidenced by the fact that in

Prince Max Says Germans Can No Longer Carry On the War

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor he issued an appeal "To Germans Abroad," the text of which reads:

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people."

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The homeland has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance."

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces."

"The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might."

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

Huns Squeezed Kaiser's Fall Into Thin Strip Rouses Fear Of French Soil In Washington

Only 18 Miles Left Them as Allies Push Ahead Ten Miles

French troops yesterday crossed the Meuse River between Mézières and Sedan.

Pétain's cavalry swept over the Belgian boundary near the Chimay-Guise road taken by the German peace plenipotentiaries.

The advance on some sectors was ten miles, the greatest ever made by the Allies in France since 1914. Last night the German grip on France measured less than eighteen miles at the deepest point.

In the centre of their line the French captured the railroad centre of Hirson and advanced to the frontier beyond.

The British in Flanders stormed forward on their whole line from Ghent to the Belgian frontier, taking the fortress of Maubeuge, apparently with little trouble. The Germans fell back rapidly from the line of the Scheldt.

The Americans astride the Meuse made new progress, pushing eastward from the river on a wide front. Pershing's armies now hold both banks of the river from Verdun almost to Sedan.

Striving to Beat Armistice, U. S. Men Gain on Whole Line

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 9 (By The Associated Press) (6 p. m.).—The American troops fought their way forward to-day along virtually their entire line, despite the fact that the weather was about as bad as could be.

This evening the Americans were in complete control of both sides of the Meuse, and had, in addition, occupied Remoiville Wood. They also crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-Devant-Mouzon southward.

The Americans started in to-day with the knowledge that, with Germany's action on the armistice conditions imminent, an early cessation of hostilities was among the possibilities. This fact, however, only appeared to make the men more anxious to accomplish as much as possible against the enemy while he was deciding what response to make.

Stiff Defence Encountered

The resistance encountered was spirited on the whole, though consisting largely of machine gun activity. The terrain crossed and captured was on a par with the most difficult ground the Americans have taken thus far. It gives them the most advantageous positions possible for a further advance.

The principal obstacle in the path of the Americans as they work northeast is a series of hills behind Chaumont-devant-Damvillers, close to which place they already have pushed their line. The Americans have a half circle

Loss of Reparation to France and Belgium Seen in Revolt

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The abdication of the Kaiser, which but a brief time ago would have caused the wildest joy in Washington, to-night aroused new fears and apprehensions. This is just as true of those who believe that the United States was not fighting the German people, but only the German people's rulers, as it is of those who have thought up to date that the German people and the German Junkers must both be thoroughly thrashed before this world would be a fit place in which to live.

As the news comes to Washington, the Kaiser has abdicated in favor of his grandson, the eldest son of the Crown Prince—always regarded as the worst living example, from the American and Allied standpoint, of the thing about Germany which the free peoples of the world have been trying to destroy.

New Form of Government

Friedrich Ebert, a German who has no title, will be the Chancellor during the regency, while Prince Max of Baden will continue until the new regency has been placed in operation. A sort of constitutional convention, judging from dispatches, in the meantime is to frame a new form of government, particularly for those of the German states desiring to remain in the empire.

This news creates little satisfaction here, because officials studying the brief and almost cryptic cables do not see any clearly defined road leading from the present situation to what is desired, not only by the Allies, but by the United States.

It would have been much better, it is said on every hand, now that the Kaiser has ruled until the last moment when he was able to do any harm, if the free peoples fighting Germany could at least have had the benefit of concluding a peace with a strong government of some sort.

Some of the cables, particularly those referring to such contingencies as some of the German states being permitted to withdraw from the empire, cast a doubt on the physical ability of the Allies to exact the reparation to France, to Belgium, to Serbia and Montenegro, to Rumania and Italy, and to the shipping and defenseless towns of England and Scotland, for what the Huns have done in the last four years.

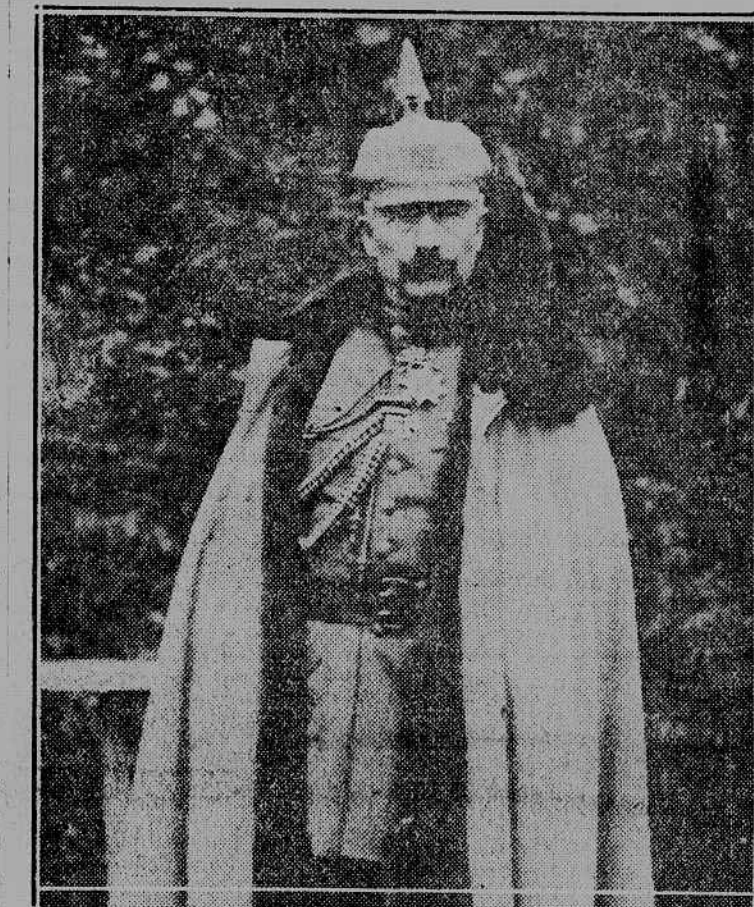
Peep Russian Debacle

Either Germany will be broken up into a group of little states, it is pointed out, each of which will confidently expect to escape all share of the payment, wrongs committed, or there will be a revolution, which indeed seems imminent, which would reduce all of Germany to the possible level of Russia, and make all thought of reparation a travesty.

"I suppose," said one high official of the Administration to-night, "that should the German Empire break up into a group of small states, that we might proceed as Germany has done in

Form of Government Will Be Decided by National Assembly

"UNTERGANG—NICHT WELTMACHT"



William of Hohenzollern, ex-Emperor of the Germans and former King of Prussia.

Rebellions Break Out In Hanover, Cologne And Other Big Cities

General Railway Strike Is Called Throughout Empire, Berlin Reports

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, according to the official announcement at Berlin, says an Associated Press dispatch from Copenhagen. These cities, however, are not wholly in the hands of the mutineers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the garrison resisted.

Latest advices received by way of Amsterdam confirm reports that the revolutionary movement at Cologne is gradually spreading throughout the entire western part of Germany.

Another dispatch from Amsterdam says that owing to the rush on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.

The uprising in Northwestern Germany is reported by Copenhagen to have spread to Hanover, Oldenburg and other places.

Reports from the Danish border town Vamdrup say that all is quiet in Schleswig, but that further disturbances are reported to have occurred in Hamburg.

Four thousand men attempted to overthrow the military authorities in Altona, across the Elbe from Hamburg, but the city now is quiet. The German guards at the Danish border have been ordered by the Soldiers' Councils to remain at their posts temporarily.

Travellers arriving from Germany report that the disaffection apparently is confined to the 9th Army Corps, which was recruited in Schleswig-Holstein.

A general railway strike has begun in Germany, according to a

Bolshevik Envoys Are Ousted by Swiss

Soviet Representatives Are Asked to Leave Republic by Official Order

BERNE, Nov. 9.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to break off all relations with the Russian Soviet mission. The members of the Russian delegation have been asked by the government to leave Switzerland because of their participation in revolutionary propaganda.

Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting Berlin advices to the "Social Demokrat" of Copenhagen.

Eisner, Just Released From German Prison, Head in New Revolt

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Kurt Eisner, a Munich newspaper man and prominent in Socialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital, it appears from information received here. Some reports designate him as President of the Bavarian republic which has been proclaimed.

Eisner, the advices add, has organized a committee consisting of workmen, soldiers and peasants, in many respects similar to a Russian Soviet.

Eisner is a newspaper man on the Munich "Post." He first came to public attention in 1905 as a gifted speaker at Socialist meetings. He is now about forty-five years old. He has not held public office.

Eisner was arrested some time ago for having published the news that Germany on July 28, 1914, was mobilizing her army. He was released

Friedrich Ebert, Socialist President of Reichstag Main Committee, Will Become Chancellor for the Regency, Succeeding Prince Max, Who Remains Temporarily to Solve Great Problems

Duke of Brunswick, Son-in-Law Of Kaiser, Renounces Power

Bill Will Be Introduced Immediately Providing for Constitutional Body To Be Chosen by General Suffrage and Which Will Be the Final Arbiter of the Question of Rule

LONDON, Nov. 9 (British Wireless Service).—A German wireless message received in London this afternoon states:

"The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree:

"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne."

"The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled."

Ebert To Be Chancellor

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert [Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader,] as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire."

"Berlin, November 9, 1918."

"THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR."

Duke of Brunswick Abdicates

A telegram received from Copenhagen from Brunswick, by way of Berlin, asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his successor have abdicated.

The resignations of the German Ministers of the Interior, Instruction, Agriculture and Finance are reported in a telegram received from Berlin. The Prussian Food Controller again has requested to be relieved from office and the resignation of the Prussian Minister of Public Works has been in the hands of the Cabinet for some time.

Paris Receives Abdication News

PARIS, Nov. 9 (6:15 p. m.).—The abdication of Emperor William is officially announced from Berlin, according to a Havas dispatch from Basel.

BERNE, Nov. 9.—The German Socialists decided not to carry out at noon to-day their threat to withdraw from the government if Emperor William had not abdicated by that hour, according to a Berlin dispatch. Instead, they extended the time limit, it is stated, "in consideration of an eventual armistice."

U. S. Wireless Stations Pick Up Message Announcing Abdication

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department announced officially to-night that the United States government wireless stations had picked up a radio message from the Nauen Tower in Germany, announcing the abdication of the Kaiser. The message came direct from Germany to the American station. The text of the announcement, as it was received here, ap-

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